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Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

VOLUME 103.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

COME TO OUR ISLE

BY KELLY.

Come to our Isle of peace !
Long have the winter winds swept by,
The south's hot summer smote you witheringly,
Through weary months gone past.

Where through the crowded street,
The eager throng poured in their ceaseless toil ;
The busy hum, the care, the strife, the toil,
The roofs shut out the sky.

There, with your lives borne on
By the strong current, and your hearts o'erworn,
Bear the sleepless night, the cheerless morn,
How have ye longed for peace.

Longed vainly for our Isle,
With its white girdle of foam-created tide,
The deep, deep blue beyond, the clouds that ride,
Like sea-gulls on the wind.

The cool, overshadowing rock,
The gorgeous tinting of the sun,
Night's argent lamp, the thunder clouds that low-
er.

As curtains of the sea.

Come to our Isle of peace ;
And as t'wixt th' horizon shuts the day,
The tumult, from your souls, shall melt away
In waveless hush of calm.

But if, in vain ye seek
In this, earth's fairest spot, for perfect rest ;
There is an Isle, more glorious and more blest,
Where all is hallowed peace.

Flows round that Isle, a sea
Wider than ours, and mortals call it Death.
That past—the glorious land ! no human breath
Can speak its blessedness.

Seek ye that golden shore,

Where care and strife and turmoil may not come,

Find there a sure, a fadless summer home

In true Isle of Peace.

For the Mercury.
THOU'LT COME NO MORE TO ME.

BY A. SOUTHEY.

Again the summer cometh,
With her regal beauty crowned ;
The air is filled with fragrance,
Fruit and flowers are all around.

There's verdure in the forest,
A blue mist is on the sea ;
But Annie, darling Annie,
I look in vain for thee.

I wander in the morning,
When the dew is on the flowers ;
I marvel at the beauty
Of this grand, old world of ours ;

I listen to the music
Of the streamlet's gorgeous glee,
But Annie, darling Annie,
I look in vain for thee.

I look, both night and morning,
For a form that comes no more ;
I listen for a melody,
That is forever o'er.

The glorious flowers of summer
Deck hill and plain, and lea ;
But Annie, darling Annie,
Thou'lt come no more to me.

Useful Hints.

CURRENT WINE.—As the present is the proper season for making this cordial, we give the following old, but good receipt for its manufacture.

When properly made, it is a very healthful beverage, particularly for summer drink, when fully diluted with water. Before pressing the juice from the currants, pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them, after which they must be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily with light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, &c. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double refined leaf sugar—single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Suppose the cask intended to be used is 30 gallons. In this put 30 quarts of currant juice, 90 pounds of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to settle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the hung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one or two or three days, fermentation will commence. By placing the car to the bung hole a slight noise will be heard such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda-water. Fermentation will continue for a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn clear without any excess of sweetness.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, press the juice from them, let it stand 36 hours to ferment (lightly covered) and skin off whatever rises to the top; then, to every gallon of the juice, add 1 quart of water and 3 lbs. of sugar (brown will do); let it stand in an open vessel for 24 hours; strain and stir it, then barrel it. Let it stand 8 or 9 months, when it should be racked off and bottled and corked close; age improves it.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Bathe the parts affected with water, in which potatoes have been boiled, as hot as can be borne just before going to bed; by the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

STY ON THE EYELID.—Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag, pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application will remove it.

COAL TAR FOR WALKS.—Spreading half an inch to an inch thick of coal tar upon the surface of a gravel walk, then covering with sufficient of fine sifted gravel to prevent the tar sticking to the feet, will soon form a hard, dry walk, and free from my growth of grass or weeds.

WARNING PICTURES.—To wash prints, delaines and lawns, which will fade by using soap, wash in warm water similar for starching prints; wash in two waters without any soap; rinse in clean water. If there is green in the fabric, add a little blue to the starch water.

A large addition would be made to the comfort and health of any family which should discard the whole catalogue of pies, pastries, and pudding as deserts, and take in their stead, one or two oranges or apples or a dish of fresh ripe berries in their natural state; or if out of season, or unattainable, an agreeable, neat, and healthful substitute may be found in a mint stick, a bit of cream-candy, or a piece of pure maple-sugar.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Hessian columns were formed upon a chain of highland, which extended northward from this hill. The American army was drawn up in three lines: the first in front of their works on Butt's Hill, the second in rear of the hill and the reserve near a creek about half a mile in rear of the first line. The distance between Butt's and Quaker Hill is about one mile, with marshy meadow and woodland between.

About nine o'clock a heavy cannonade commenced, and continued throughout the day. For the next hour there was con-

Miscellaneus.

From Arnold's History of Rhode Island.

Battle of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island was in no respect behind her sister colonies in the patriotic spirit which inspired resistance to the British rule, or in active preparations for the Revolutionary conflict. A month or two previous to the battle of Lexington the work of enlistment was rapidly going on, orders for arms from Providence were incessant, tea was everywhere proscribed, a large quantity of the forbidden luxury was publicly burnt in the market square of Providence, a general muster of militia was held and military enthusiasm was universal. The effect of the battle of Lexington was electric. The intelligence reached Providence the same night. Expresses were sent off to the other towns and to Connecticut. The military assembled and the next day a thousand men were on their march from Providence to the scene of strife. An army of observation, to consist of fifteen hundred men, was voted to be raised at once. Subsequently the soil of Rhode Island became an important seat of war and on the 29th of August, 1778, the scene of a memorable conflict, of which we have the following vivid description:

Great was the scarcity of provisions at this time, that there were hundreds of people in Providence without bread or the means of obtaining it, and corn was sold at eight dollars a bushel. Nor could vessels be sent to bring flour on account of the embargo, until the pressing wants of the population required it to be repealed. Great dissatisfaction now pervaded the camp and desertions became frequent.

Half the New Hampshire volunteers, writes one of their officers, had already gone and the rest could not be induced to remain. The siege had meanwhile been pressed with vigor and the enemy had abandoned all their out-works except one. It was Sullivan's intention to storm the work but the army, by the withdrawal of the volunteers, was found to be reduced to only fifty-four hundred men. It was therefore determined in council to fall back upon the fortified hills at the north and there await the return of the French fleet, to hasten which Lafayette proceeded to Boston. Nearly three thousand volunteers, supposing nothing would be done till the return of the French, had left within twenty-four hours, and others were still leaving. The retreat commenced in the evening and by two o'clock that night the army encamped on Butt's Hill, the right wing on the west road, and the left on the east road, with covering parties on each flank. Col. Livingston's light corps was stationed on the east road and another under Col. Laurens, Col. Fleury, and Major Talbot, on the west road, each three miles in front of the camp, and in their rear was the picket of the army under Col. Wade.

Early next morning the British forces marched out in two columns by the two roads, and at seven o'clock the attack was commenced. The American light corps were supported by the picket. A series of severe skirmishes ensued and a regiment was sent to reinforce each of the two corps, with orders for them to retire upon the main body, which they did in excellent order. One account attributes to Major Talbot the commencement of the action on the west road. Another, more circumstantial, states that the first desperate stand was made at a cross road connecting the two main roads near the Gibbs' place, about five and a half miles from Newport, where a middle road, parallel to the two and very near the east road, extends northward from the cross road. A broad field enclosed by stone walls, occupies the space between the east and middle roads, and is bounded on the south by the cross road.

Here the twenty-second British regiment, Col. Campbell, which had advanced by the east road, divided and one half of it turned to the left in the cross road. A portion of the American picket was concealed in this field and the divided twenty-second fell into the ambuscade. A scene of fearful slaughter ensued. Short, sharp and deadly was the struggle. The Americans leaping from behind the walls, poured a storm of bullets into the very face of the astonished foe, and before they could recover from the shock, they had re-loaded, and with another sheet of fire completed the work of death. Nearly one fourth part of the ill-fated twenty-second were cut down by this murderous assault. Two Hessian regiments came up to their support, but the Americans had already retreated, according to orders. An attack was now made upon the American left wing, but the enemy were repulsed by Gen. Glover, and retreated to their works on Quaker Hill.

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About nine o'clock a heavy cannonade commenced, and continued throughout the day. For the next hour there was con-

stant skirmishing amongst the advanced parties, until two British ships of war and some light armed vessels, coming up the bay, opened a fire upon the right flank of the Americans, under cover of which the enemy made a desperate effort to turn the left flank and storm an advanced redoubt on the American right. The action now became general along this portion of the line. For nearly seven hours the battle raged with little intermission, but for the first hour after the British ships began to fire, while the attempt to turn the flank was made, the conflict was at its height.

The carnage was frightful. Down the slope of Anthony's Hill, a western continuation of Quaker Hill, the Hessian columns and British infantry twice rushed to the assault and were repulsed in the valley with great slaughter. Sixty were found dead in one spot. At another thirty Hessians were buried in one grave. Gen. Greene commanded on the right. Of the four brigades under his immediate command, Varnum's, Glover's, Cornell's and Greene's, all suffered severely, but Gen. Varnum's perhaps the most. A third time the enemy, with desperate courage and increased strength, attempted to assail the redoubt and would have carried it but for the timely aid of two continental battalions, dispatched by Gen. Sullivan to support his almost exhausted troops.

It was in repelling these furious onsets that the newly raised black regiment, under Col. Greene, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor. Posted behind a thicket in the valley they three times drove back the Hessians who charged repeatedly down the hill to dislodge them; and so determined were the enemy in these excessive charges, that the day after the battle the Hessian Colonel, upon whom this duty had devolved, applied to exchange his command and go to New York, because he dared not lead his regiment again to the battle, lest his men should shoot him for having caused them so much loss.

While this furious conflict was in progress on the British left, Gen. Lovell's brigade of Massachusetts militia was ordered to engage their right and rear, which the day had meanwhile been pressed with vigor and the enemy had abandoned all their out-works except one. It was Sullivan's intention to storm the work but the army, by the withdrawal of the volunteers, was found to be reduced to only fifty-four hundred men. It was therefore determined in council to fall back upon the fortified hills at the north and there await the return of the French fleet, to hasten which Lafayette proceeded to Boston.

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A return of the killed, wounded and missing, shows the whole loss of the Americans in the action to be two hundred and eleven. That of the British was at first supposed to be about seven hundred, but was afterward found to amount to one thousand and twenty-three, including those taken prisoners.

When we consider that of the five thousand Americans engaged in this battle, only about fifteen hundred had ever before been in action, and that they were opposed by veteran troops, both in numbers and in discipline, with a degree of obstinacy rarely equalled in the annals of warfare, we can understand the remark said to have been made by Lafayette, in speaking of the battle on Rhode Island, that "it was the best fought action of the war."

DESERT.—These are the agents which cause a vast amount of human suffering inasmuch as they tempt the appetite, and bribe nature to transgression, which never fails of being punished sooner or later. One account attributes to Major Talbot the commencement of the action on the west road. Another, more circumstantial, states that the first desperate stand was made at a cross road connecting the two main roads near the Gibbs' place, about five and a half miles from Newport, where a middle road, parallel to the two and very near the east road, extends northward from the cross road.

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The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1860.

SOMETHING might be said in favor of personal bondage; and something, in favor of the fallen condition of mankind in general; and all with about the same degree of propriety. And yet all these are evils to be remedied, and evils that admit of remedy. The great difficulty lies in the application of the necessary corrective. The danger to be apprehended in the process of reform, is, that what is good comparatively, may be made worse instead of better by unskillful or unreasonable attempts to make it better. Never was this truth more worthy of consideration in every part of the world where political improvements may be made by peaceful means, than it is at this moment and especially in the realm under the *model* constitution of the British Monarchy. Republicans, in the general sense of the word, may profit by some reflection upon the actual and the probable conflict of antagonistic sentiments in the English public and in the English Parliament.

The debate in the House of Commons on the night of the 5th instant, related to the extraordinary action of the House of Lords upon the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, which they had some time ago so unmercifully rejected. Lord PALMERSTON introduced three resolutions in which he set forth the views of the present ministry; and afterwards he vindicated his position in a masterly speech, in which, if he did not explain away the point of his argument, he at least treated their Lordships in a very gingersly manner. The resolutions were in effect: 1. The constitutional right of the Commons to control supplies to the Crown in all respects whatsoever. 2. Though the Lords have in some rare instances negatived a bill relating but not entirely to taxation, yet that was never done without affecting the exclusive claim of the Commons with jealous solicitude. 3. To guard the future against any undue action of the Lords, the Commons have in their own hands the power to impose or to remit taxes, and to maintain their authority inviolate.

The chief bearing of these resolutions is not to have an immediate effect. But the late action of the Lords is to be overlooked, on condition that they take care not to do the like thing again. The Liberals would have supported a much stronger assertion of the right of the Commons to control supplies to the Crown in all respects whatsoever. 2. Though the Lords have in some rare instances negatived a bill relating but not entirely to taxation, yet that was never done without affecting the exclusive claim of the Commons with jealous solicitude. 3. To guard the future against any undue action of the Lords, the Commons have in their own hands the power to impose or to remit taxes, and to maintain their authority inviolate.

We learn from the Providence papers that extensive arrangements are being made for the excursion to Cleveland, Ohio, to participate in the ceremony of inaugurating the monument to Commodore OLIVER H. PERRY, which will take place on the 10th of September. Governor SPRAGUE with his staff, together with the Major General, Brigadier Generals and their respective staffs, many company officers, and several members of the General Assembly, are intending to participate. The first Light Infantry, Col. WM. W. BROWN, are making preparations to escort. The Band, the American Brass, having made to their order in New York, one of the most showy and expensive uniforms worn in the United States. It is gotten up partly after the French style. Another column will be found the programme of exercises.

We learn from the Providence papers that great preparations are being made in Providence to receive the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, who is expected in that city on Wednesday evening next. On Thursday, Mr. JOHN KENDRICK, the celebrated excursionist, will get up a mammoth clam bake at Oak Island Grove, composed of people from all parts of the State, and it is expected that Mr. DOUGLASS will be present. Two full bands are engaged to entertain the people with instrumental music, and in the evening an excursion party will accompany the distinguished visitors to this city and escort him to his quarters at the Atlantic House.

THE GARIBALDI MEETING announced for Wednesday evening last, was necessarily postponed to this evening, when it is expected that the friends of the cause of Italy will crowd Aquidneck Hall to hear the choice literary address of Hon. GEORGE H. CALVERT, who will preside, and the brilliant speeches of Mr. NORTON, son of the late Professor NORTON, and author of a late work on Italy, and of Professor EAZOR, who has gained a high reputation in the world of letters. Other gentlemen will take part in the proceedings of the meeting, which shows that it passed at an altitude of great height, although appearing but about half a mile. When it was first seen by many of our citizens it was just rising from beyond Cranberry in a large ball of lurid fire, but as it passed over the harbor it broke into two parts, and each about equal size moved, apparently, very slowly, followed in a straight line by many smaller sized balls, each one growing gradually less, until nothing appeared. It was visible about two minutes and passed from east to west, and was supposed, from its appearance, to be a rocket of some novel construction. The phenomena attracted general attention in different cities, and was undoubtedly the most brilliant meteor that has been witnessed for many years. Still it is not without precedent, for displays very similar, are on record.

The debate was closed on the 6th by an almost unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

THE beautiful phenomena of last Friday evening was witnessed as far west as Cleveland, Ohio, and as far east as Hanover, N. H., and in every place it presented an appearance similar to that observed in this neighborhood, which shows that it passed at an altitude of great height, although appearing but about half a mile. When it was first seen by many of our citizens it was just rising from beyond Cranberry in a large ball of lurid fire, but as it passed over the harbor it broke into two parts, and each about equal size moved, apparently, very slowly, followed in a straight line by many smaller sized balls, each one growing gradually less, until nothing appeared. It was visible about two minutes and passed from east to west, and was supposed, from its appearance, to be a rocket of some novel construction. The phenomena attracted general attention in different cities, and was undoubtedly the most brilliant meteor that has been witnessed for many years. Still it is not without precedent, for displays very similar, are on record.

In the year 1850 a great globe of fire was seen at Sumatra, in India, about three-quarters of an hour after sunset. It passed to the westward, and disappeared over the Andaman Sea. It crossed over all Italy in an estimated length of thirty-eight miles above the earth, and was accompanied in its passage by a hissing noise. Its final exit was made with a violent explosion. Apparently it was twice as large as the moon and more brilliant.

At Quinn, about nine at night, a globe of fire arose from behind one of the neighboring mountains, and illuminated the city. It passed from the west to the south. It was round, and emitted a prodigious effusion.

In Jamaica, in 1828, an exactly similar meteor was observed.

On the 23d of November, 1833, an exhibition of "fire balls" took place, which was visible at different points from the North American Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The first appearance was that of fireworks of the most impudent. The meteors were of three varieties—the first of phosphorescent lines, apparently described by a point; the second, of large fireballs, that at intervals darted along the sky, leaving numerous trains; the third, of undulated luminous bodies, which remained nearly stationary. These meteors seemed to emanate from the same point.

At Charenton (S. C.) upon the same date, a short time after midnight, a ball of extraordinary size was seen to move the sky for a great length of time, and was then heard to expire like a candle.

At Geneva, F. L. HAWKES, D. D., rector of Calvary Church, New York, will preach in Emmanuel Chapel, in the afternoon.

Mr. THOMAS H. TAYLOR, D. D., of New York, is expected to preach in Trinity Church on Sunday morning, and Rev. SAMUEL COLE, Philadelphia, in the afternoon.

We learn from Mr. ALFRED SMITH, that our last three more cottages have been rented for the summer, making now one hundred and one. If the number continues to increase, we shall publish the list again in August.

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AGAIN there are grievous complaints of the treatment of Christians, or Christian inhabitants, of the Turkish dominions. About three months ago, it will be recollect, the Czar of Russia made, or proposed to make, some enquiry into the condition of Christian people in Turkey in Europe. The provinces about which he was so much concerned were situated in the line of his intended operations, as some supposed. And yet all these are evils to be remedied, and evils that admit of remedy. The great difficulty lies in the application of the necessary corrective. The danger to be apprehended in the process of reform, is, that what is good comparatively, may be made worse instead of better by unskillful or unreasonable attempts to make it better. Never was this truth more worthy of consideration in every part of the world where political improvements may be made by peaceful means, than it is at this moment and especially in the realm under the *model* constitution of the British Monarchy. Republicans, in the general sense of the word, may profit by some reflection upon the actual and the probable conflict of antagonistic sentiments in the English public and in the English Parliament.

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MEDICINES.

Serofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one where it does not destroy. The most violent part is variously caused by material disease, long living, dirty, or unhygienic food, impure air, filthy and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the general infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or venous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that serofulous constitutions not only suffer from serofulous complaints, but they have less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases consequent on their debility. Persons with disorders which, although not serofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this serofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are serofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their life is determined by it. To remove from the system we must grope the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is composed from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences.

It should be noted, for the cure of not only serofulosity, but also every other affection which arises from it, such as **ERUPTIONS AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, RASH, OR ERYTHEMA, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLADDER, BLAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, TETTERS AND SALT REUM, SOUL HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SPLEENITIS AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, URINARY URGENCY, AND IMPURE BLOOD.** The popular belief is founded in truth, for serofulosity is the primary disorder of the blood. The peculiar purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for all the purposes of a family physician.

Are composed that disease within the range of the human frame may be relieved. Their penetrating properties search, cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy functions. As a consequence of these properties, the patient is enabled to recover his physical debility as attributed to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but they are equally efficacious in diseases common. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their virtues and efficacy, to every person desirous of having and using them.

When once tried, no superior ever uses either medicine of this kind to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitates what to apply to every disease, and to every affection of the body or obscures of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Cold, Diffusion, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So well is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cure, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored to health and strength by the use of the home remedy.

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This place is one of the most delightful on Narragansett Bay, easy of access, seashore touching at the wharf, several times daily. For boating, sailing and bathing, it is unrivaled.

To a comfortable and reliable tenement, the rent will be moderate.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house, corner of Washington and Willow streets. It is fitted for two families and is in excellent repair.

FOR SALE.—Several hundred cords of stone, on the board lot, suitable for building purposes, foundations, roads, &c., will be sold low for

TO RENT.—A room for a term of years.

FOR SALE.—The BRISTOL FERRY HOTEL and Farm in Portsmouth, R. I. The hotel is arranged for about one hundred boarders. There is an open porch large stable, carriage houses, two houses, nine-room alleys, blacksmith's shop, bathing houses, &c., all in excellent order. The farm contains over forty acres of good land, with plenty of sea-weed from the shore.

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FOR SALE.—That picturesque & well-known place in Portsmouth, called "The Glen," and the two shore farms north of it—making in all about two hundred acres of some of the best land in the State, with over a mile of shore. This could easily be made one of the most profitably estates in New England. To gentlemen of true and refined tastes, this offers a rare chance of securing a very sweet spot, two of the most desirable places for summer residences in this country. The ground is old iron, (probably the growth of more than a century) waterfalls, &c., on each place, being worth more than twice the price asked for the entire property.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pill," has spent the greater part of his life in the pursuit of health and happiness.

He has now, however, given up his business, and is engaged in a quiet life of retirement.

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